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(54) Title: A LOCKING DEVICE FOR TELESCOPING ELEMENTS (57) Abstract <p>A locking device (10) for a pair of telescoping tubular poles (11 and 12). An engagement member (14) fits to one end of first pole (12) and is slidingly engaged within second pole (11). A groove (17) of the engagement member (14) engages with a rib (19) in the second pole (11) so the first pole (12) cannot rotate relative to the second pole (11). First pole (12) also slidingly engages through a clamp (20) which is mounted to the end of the second pole (11). A cover (28) fits over the clamp (20). A cam (34) located between the inside wall of cover (28) engages with a clamping element (25) of the clamp (20). A lever (33) extends from cam (34) through an opening (32) in the cover (28). By manipulating the lever (33) the cam (34) can cause the clamping element (25) to clampingly lock the first pole (12) against sliding movement in the second pole (11).</p>		

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A LOCKING DEVICE FOR TELESCOPING ELEMENTS

5 The present invention relates to a locking device for telescoping elements.

There are many uses for a telescoping assembly of two elements where the overall length of the assembly can be
10 adjusted and then locked in such position to maintain the adjusted length. For example, it is known to provide a telescoping pole crank assembly to operate a window operator which is positioned at a remote location. Thus the outer end of one end of the assembly carries a drive link or mechanism
15 which is adapted to drivingly engage with the window operator. The outer end of the other element is cranked so that the pole assembly can be rotated to impart a driving force to the operator. One example of such a pole crank assembly can be found in US Patent Specification 4715089 of
20 Truth Incorporated.

In many instances, such as with a pole assembly for a window operator, it is desirable or necessary to prevent one of the elements from rotating relative to the other. This can be
25 achieved by having one element formed with a cross section which slidably fits within a mating cross section of the other element, the inter-engagement of the respective cross-sections preventing relative rotation. For example, one element can have a plurality of raised ribs which engage in
30 correspondingly shaped and disposed grooves in the other element.

In US Patent Specification 4715089 the locking action is achieved by rotating a collar about an axis which is
35 substantially coaxial with the longitudinal axis of the elements. Applying a rotational force to the locking collar can sometimes be difficult especially where the user cannot

obtain a firm grip on the collar. Furthermore rapid release or tightening of the collar is not always possible.

5 A feature of the present invention is that the locking arrangement is of a type whereby manipulation of a locking collar is not required in order to carry out adjustment of the overall length of the assembly.

10 A further feature of the present invention is that the prevention of relative rotation between the two elements is achievable without the need to provide two specially configured elements which matingly engage.

15 According to one broad aspect of the invention there is provided a locking device for telescoping elements, the device comprising a lever operated clamp engaged with one of said elements and an engagement member mounted with the other of said elements, said engagement member being slidably engaged within said one element but constrained from angular movement therein, said lever operated clamp being operable to clamp said other element against axial movement relative to said one element.

25 According to a second broad aspect of the invention there is provided a telescopic pole crank assembly incorporating a locking device according to the foregoing broad aspect.

Preferably the pole crank assembly includes a drive element (preferably hook shaped) at its distal end.

30 In the preferred form the hook shaped element is engageable in an eye of the drive means of a window operator, the surfaces of the hook element and the eye element which interengage having engagement surfaces which are of different curvature.

35

In the following more detailed description of the invention reference will be made to the accompanying drawings in which:-

5 Figure 1 is an elevation view of the locking device in situ on two telescoping elements,

Figure 2 is a perspective view of an engagement member which fits into the end of an internal/extension element,

10 Figure 3 is a clamp element which fits onto the end of an external/crank element,

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a cover which fits over the clamp,

Figure 5 is a perspective view of an over-centre locking cam lever,

15 Figure 6 is an end view of the external/crank element,

Figure 7 is an elevation view of the end of the external/crank element which is opposite that shown in Figure 1,

20 Figure 8 is a perspective view of one of the handle grip components which forms the handle grips shown in Figure 7,

Figure 9 is an end elevation of a cap which forms part of the handle grip,

Figure 10 is a side elevation of the cap of Figure 9,

25 Figure 11 is an elevation view of a further form of the fitting which engages in the outer end of the internal/extension pole element,

Figure 12 is a perspective view of a fitting for mounting with the drive shaft of a window operator,

30 Figure 13 is a cross-section taken on line A-A of Figure 12,

Figure 14 is an end elevation of the fitting shown in Figure 12, and

35 Figure 15 is an exploded view of the overall telescopic pole crank assembly.

As illustrated in Figure 1 the locking device 10 couples an external/crank pole element 11 (only part of the length being shown) to an internal/extension pole element 12. A fitting or drive element 13 is provided at the outer or extreme end of element 12 so as to provide for driving engagement with, say, a window operator. The other end of the external/crank element (see Figure 7) is formed as or with a crank 38 so that a rotational force can be applied to the overall assembly.

10

Two handle grips 39 are provided, one at the end of crank 38 and the other adjacent where crank 38 merges into the straight length of external element 11. Each handle grip 39 is, according to a preferred form of the invention, formed from two grip components 40 (see Figure 8) which are coupled around the periphery of external element 11 by the pins 41 of each component 40 engaging in the opposing openings 42 in the other component 40.

20

The handle grips 39 are located against axial movement relative to the external element 11 by a pin 43 which fits diametrically through element 11 to engage in groove 44 on the inner surface of components 40. The handle grips 39 can, however, rotate on the external element 11.

25

To maintain the components 40 coupled together a cap 45 (see Figures 9 and 10) is fitted onto each end of the handle grip 39. Cap 45 has a plurality of dimples or lugs 46 on its inner periphery and these are forced over the ridge 46 of the components 40 to thereby snap-lock in place and hold components 40 together. An annular end wall 47 of cap 45 has an internal diameter just slightly greater than that of external element 11 so that the cap can be slipped onto element 11 to engage with the handle grip components 40. The cap 45 at the end of crank 38, however, has a full wall 47.

35

The spider 14 shown in Figure 2 comprises a body 15 which is provided with a flange 16 at one end thereof. A pair of diametrically opposed grooves 17 are formed in flange 16. Longitudinally extending grooves 18 are formed in body 15 and
5 through flange 16.

The internal/extension pole element 12 is simply a length of circular cross section tubing into one end of which the body portion 15 of spider 14 is inserted. To maintain the spider
10 14 in place, both axially and angularly, portions of the side wall of element 12 are lanced or deformed into the longitudinal grooves 18.

The external element 11 is also of tubular construction of
15 circular cross section but as illustrated in Figure 6 includes a pair of diametrically opposed internal ribs 19. Spider 14 slidably engages within external element 11 such that ribs 19 slidably locate with grooves 17. Thus rotation of spider 14 relative to external element 11 is prevented and
20 due to the fixing of the spider 14 to internal element 12 relative rotation between elements 11 and 12 is prevented.

A clamp 20 is fitted on that end of external element 11 through which spider 14 is engaged during assembly of the
25 elements 11 and 12 together. As with spider 14 and cover 28 (hereinafter described) clamp 20 is preferably moulded from a suitable plastics material.

Clamp 20 incorporates an end 21 which fits over the end of
30 external element 11. The clamp is maintained in such position by a snap-lock arrangement which is conveniently provided by a pair of fingers 22 (only one being visible in Figure 3). Each finger has at its outer or free end a projection 23 which engages into a slot, aperture or opening
35 23a (see Figure 15) in the wall of crank element 11.

The other end 24 of clamp 20 which, when the clamp is on the crank element 11 is the outermost end, also incorporates a finger 25. This finger 25 has a stepped end 26 on which cam lever 27 acts. Thus as hereinafter described a downward
5 force on finger 25 in the vicinity of stepped portion 26 forces surface 25a of the finger 25 against the outer surface of extension element 12 thereby clamping the element 12 against longitudinal movement relative to the clamp 20.

10 A cover 28 fits over clamp 20. This is generally of a tubular construction which tapers to a nose 29 having an opening 30. This opening 30 is of a diameter just slightly greater than the external diameter of extension element 12.

15 Cover 28 has a longitudinal ridge 31 in which is located an elongate opening 32. This opening 32 accommodates lever 27.

To assemble the locking device the cam portion 34 is inserted through slot 32 from outside the cover such that the handle
20 33 projects from the cover 28 with the cam portion 34 located within the cover. The extension element 12 with spider 14 is inserted into element 11 prior to the clamp 20 being in place on the crank element 11 such that spider 14 becomes slidably located in crank element 11. The cover is then slid along
25 extension element 12 so that it extends over the clamp and snap-fits over end 21 of the clamp.

A substantially U-shaped wall 35 formed on clamp 20 engages internally within ridge 31 of cover 28 thereby angularly
30 locating the cover on the clamp. The cover 28 includes a finger which has a hole (not shown) which snap locks over a projection on the bottom surface of clamp 20.

With the cover in position cam portion 34 engages on stepped
35 portion 26. Cam portion 34 is scalloped (as shown by reference numeral 36) so as to conform with the curved profile of the upper surface of the stepped portion 26 and

locate between but not engage the longitudinal sides 37 of the slot adjacent finger 25. The cam portion 34 is thus located in position.

5 The profile of cam 34 is such that with the handle 33 moved to one position in opening 32 no downward force is applied to finger 25. However, with the handle moved to another position in opening 32, the cam surface applies a downward force to stepped portion 26 thereby forcing surface 25a of
10 finger 25 into clamping engagement with extension element 12.

It will be appreciated that in the assembling of the locking device spider 14 is engaged within crank element 11 so that the ribs 19 thereof slidably engage within groove 17 of the
15 spider.

Thus according to the locking arrangement of the present invention only the crank element needs to be manufactured according to a specific configuration as the extension
20 element 12 is of simple tubular construction. Furthermore locking and unlocking of the device relies simply on cam lever 27 being manipulated so that the handle 33 is moved about a pivot axis defined by cam element 34 from one end of opening 32 to the other end. Thus locking and unlocking is
25 not reliant on a twisting action being applied to a locking collar. As a consequence the user can obtain a positive grip of handle 33 in order to carry out the unlocking/locking operation.

30 The fitting 13' as shown in Figure 11 has a mounting part 48 which engages in the open end of extension element 12. A grub screw, pin or the like passes through an opening in the wall of element 12 to engage in aperture 49 of mounting part 48 to fasten same in place. Extending from mounting part 48
35 is a hook 50 which in the illustrated form is of circular cross-section.

Fitting 13' engages with a fitting mounted with the drive shaft of a window operator. Such a fitting can be the eye 51 of Figures 12 to 14.

5

Eye 51 has a mounting part 52 from which extends a loop 53. Preferably the loop 53 widens outwardly from mounting part 52 as shown in Figure 12. While the upwardly extending parts 54 are of a substantially circular cross-section the cross piece 10 55 is preferably non-circular (see Figure 13) or at least of different curvature to that of hook 50.

Opening in from the base of mounting part 52 is a substantially hexagonal cross-section bore 57. However, bore 15 57 is asymmetric such that two sides of the hexagonal shape are longer than the others. An opening 58 is drilled and tapped through the wall of mounting part 52 into side 59 located between the aforementioned longer sides. Accordingly any burring caused by the drilling and/or tapping of opening 20 59 will not hinder a regular hexagonal shaped drive shaft of a window operator from being inserted into bore 57 as the burring will be accommodated in the clearance formed by side 59 being spaced from the surface of the drive shaft.

25 A grub screw (not shown) engaged in opening 58 fixes the eye 51 to the drive shaft.

In use hook fitting 13' is located within eye 51 whereupon rotation of the pole will impart rotation to eye 51 hence the 30 drive shaft of the window operator. Because of the different curvatures of the hook 50 and cross piece 55 of eye 51 and the widening of loop 53 away from the mounting part 52 any tendency for hook 50 to climb over the surface of eye 51 (especially at certain angles of attack) and hence separate 35 from the eye is avoided. Preferably the radius of curvature of the upwardly extending parts 54 of eye 51 are also

different to that of hook 50 in order to further avoid hook 50 climbing out of engagement with eye 51.

The present invention thus provides not only a locking device
5 for telescoping elements but also a telescoping pole crank
which facilitates operation of a window operator at a remote
location. The hook and eye as disclosed herein provides a
positive coupling between the pole and the drive of the
operator.

CLAIMS

- 5 1. A locking device for telescoping elements, the locking device (10) comprising a lever (33) operated clamp (20) engaged with one of said elements (11) and an engagement member (14) mounted with the other of said elements (12), said engagement member being slidably engaged within said
10 one element (11) but constrained from angular movement therein, said lever (33) operated clamp (20) being operable to clamp said other element (12) against axial movement relative to said one element (11).
- 15 2. A locking device as claimed in claim 1 wherein the engagement member (14) is fixedly mounted with said other element (12) and includes at least one elongate open-ended recess (17), said one element (11) having an internal longitudinally extended rib (19) slidably engaged in said
20 recess (17).
3. A locking device as claimed in claim 2 wherein said clamp (20) is mounted with said one element (11) and said other element (12) is slidably engaged within the clamp
25 (20), said clamp including a clamping element (25) which under action of a clamp actuator (27) clampingly engages with said other element (12) to prevent sliding movement thereof within clamp (20).
- 30 4. A locking device as claimed in claim 3 wherein the clamp actuator (27) includes a cam (34) coupled to lever (33), said cam (34) being engaged between a surface of a cover (28) located with said clamp (20) and said clamping element (25), the clamp lever (33) projecting through an opening (32) in
35 said cover (28).

5. A locking device as claimed in claim 4 wherein the clamping element (25) is a cantilever mounted projection having an engagement surface (26) with which said cam (34) is engaged.

6. A locking device as claimed in claim 5 wherein the engagement surface (26) has a curved profile which engages with a curved portion (36) of cam (34), said clamping element (25) further including a clamping surface (25a) which engages with the external wall surface of said other element (12).

7. A locking device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein the engagement member (14), clamp (20), clamp actuator (27) and cover (28) are all constructed from a plastics material.

8. A telescopic pole crank assembly incorporating a locking device (10) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7.

9. A telescopic pole crank assembly as claimed in claim 8 wherein the telescoping elements (11 and 12) are of tubular construction with the external diameter of said other element (12) being slightly less than the internal diameter of said one element (11).

10. A telescopic pole crank assembly as claimed in claim 8 or 9 wherein a drive element (13) is located at the distal end of the said other element (12).

11. A telescopic pole crank assembly as claimed in claim 8, 9 or 10 wherein the distal end of said one element (11) is formed as a crank (38) whereby a rotational force can be applied to the telescoping elements (11 and 12).

12. A telescopic pole crank assembly as claimed in claim 11 wherein two handle grips (39) are provided, one at the end of

the crank (38) and the other adjacent where crank (38) merges into the length of said one element (11).

13. A telescopic pole crank assembly as claimed in claim 12
5 wherein each handle grip (39) is formed by a pair of grip components (40) coupled about the periphery of the said one element (11), said components (40) being coupled together by an end cap (45) fitted onto each end of the handle grip (39).

10 14. A telescopic pole crank assembly as claimed in claim 13 wherein each grip component (40) includes a groove (44) into which engages the end or ends of a pin (43) located diametrically through said one element (11) whereby the handle grip (39) can rotate on said one element (11) but not
15 move axially therealong.

15. A telescopic pole crank assembly as claimed in claim 10 wherein the drive element (13) is in the form of a hook (13').

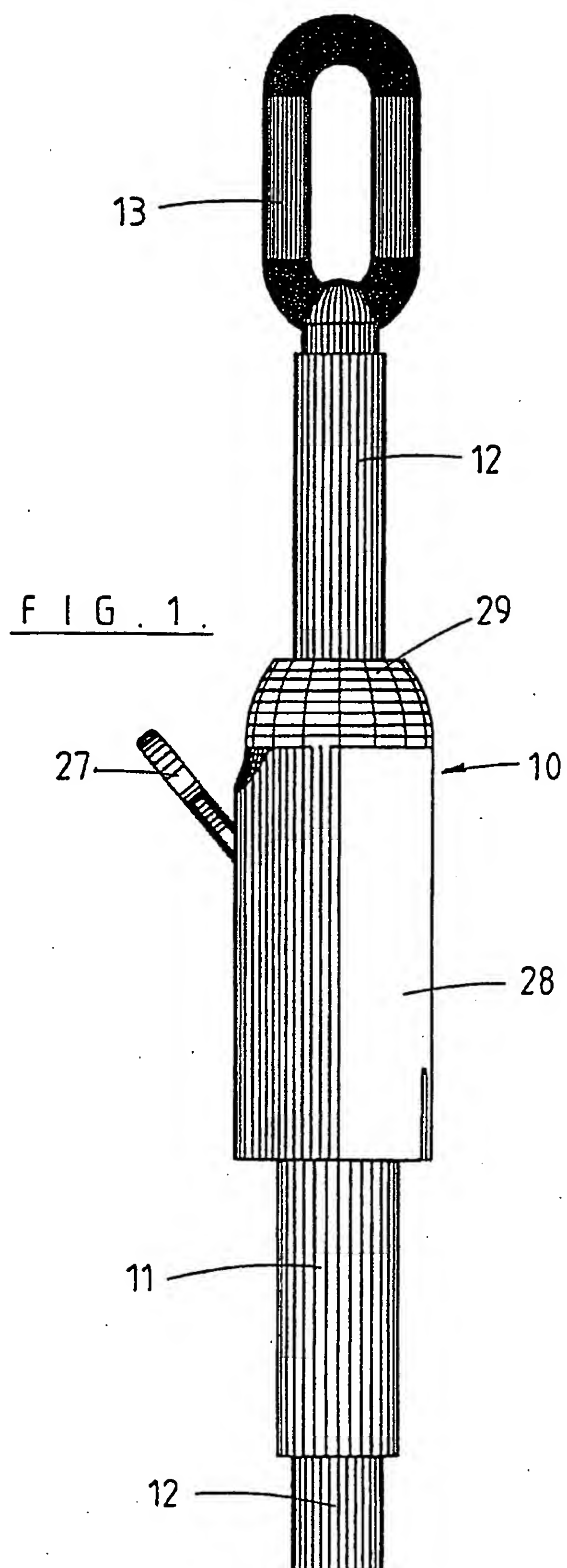
20 16. A telescopic pole crank assembly as claimed in claim 15 in combination with a drive means for a window operator, said drive means including an eye (51) formed by a pair of legs (54) which divergingly extend from a mounting part (52), the
25 distal ends of the legs (54) being coupled by a cross piece (55).

17. The combination as claimed in claim 16 wherein the legs (54) are of substantially circular cross-section and the
30 cross piece (55) is substantially of elliptical cross section, said cross piece (55) presenting a curved engagement surface which is of different curvature to that of the hooked shaped drive element (13').

35 18. The combination as claimed in claim 16 or 17 wherein the mounting part (52) includes an asymmetric hexagonal cross-section bore (57) whereby two opposing sides of the hexagonal

shape are longer than the other sides, there being an opening (58) extending through the wall of the mounting part (52) into that side (59) of the bore (57) located between the said longer sides.

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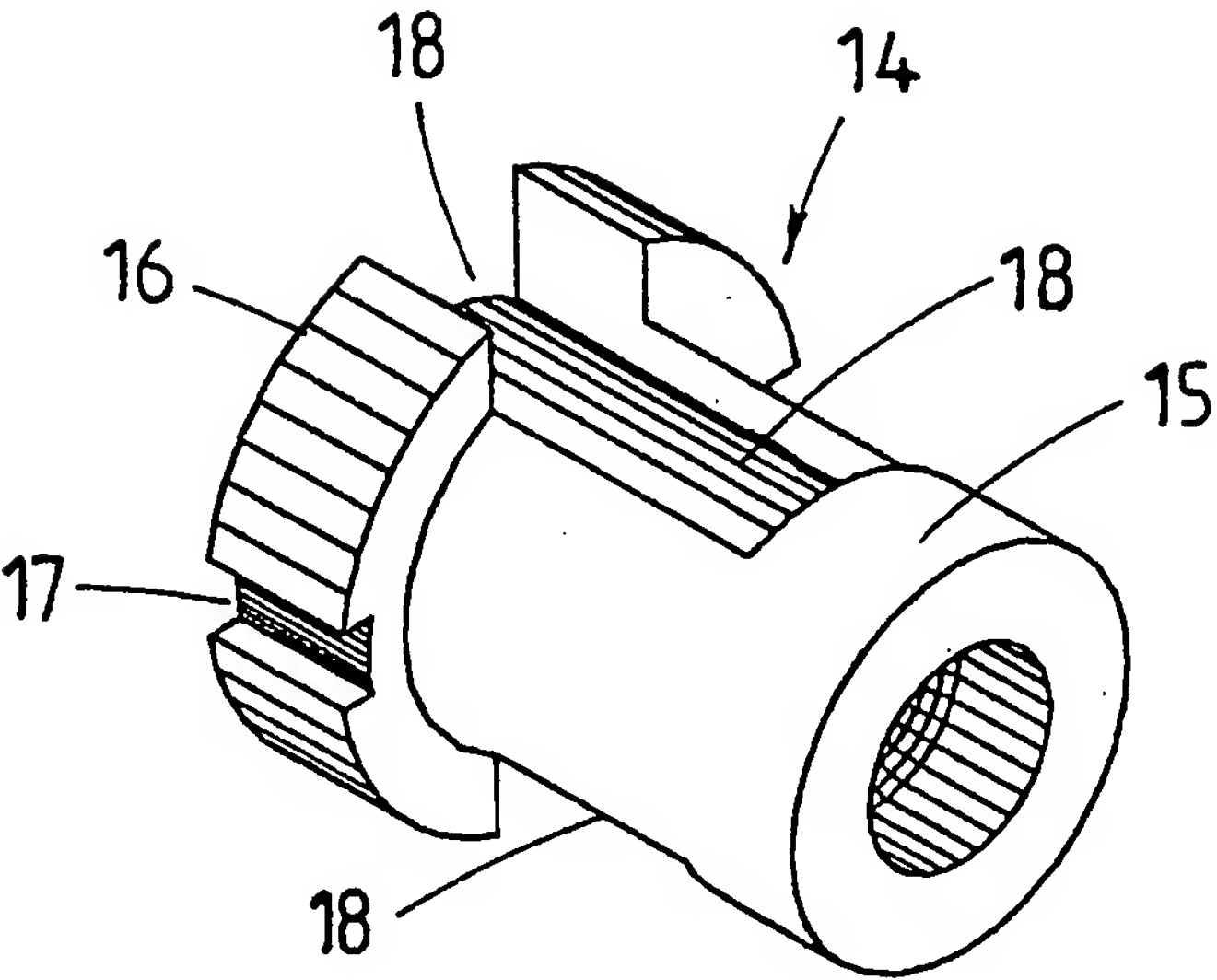


FIG. 2.

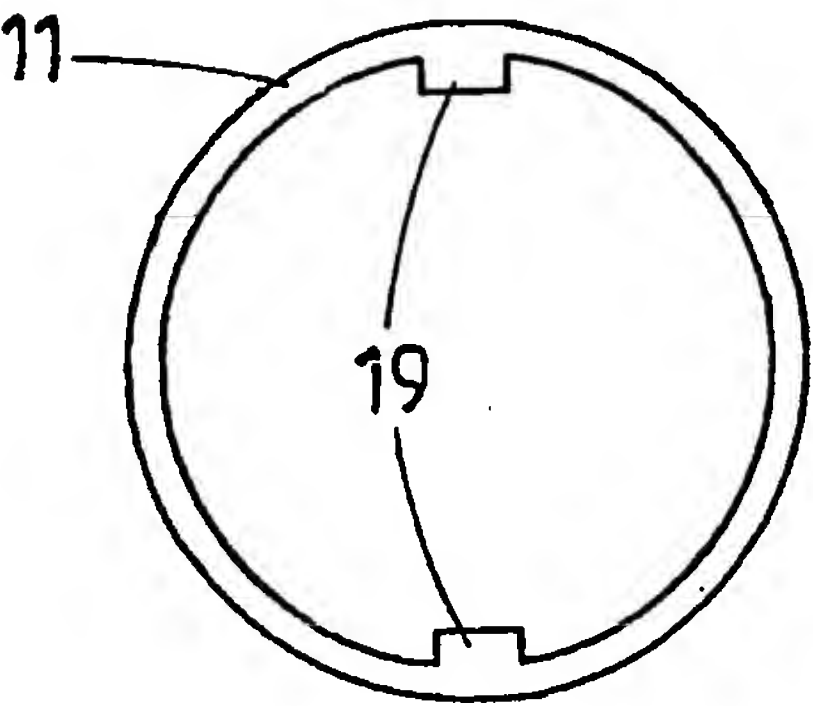
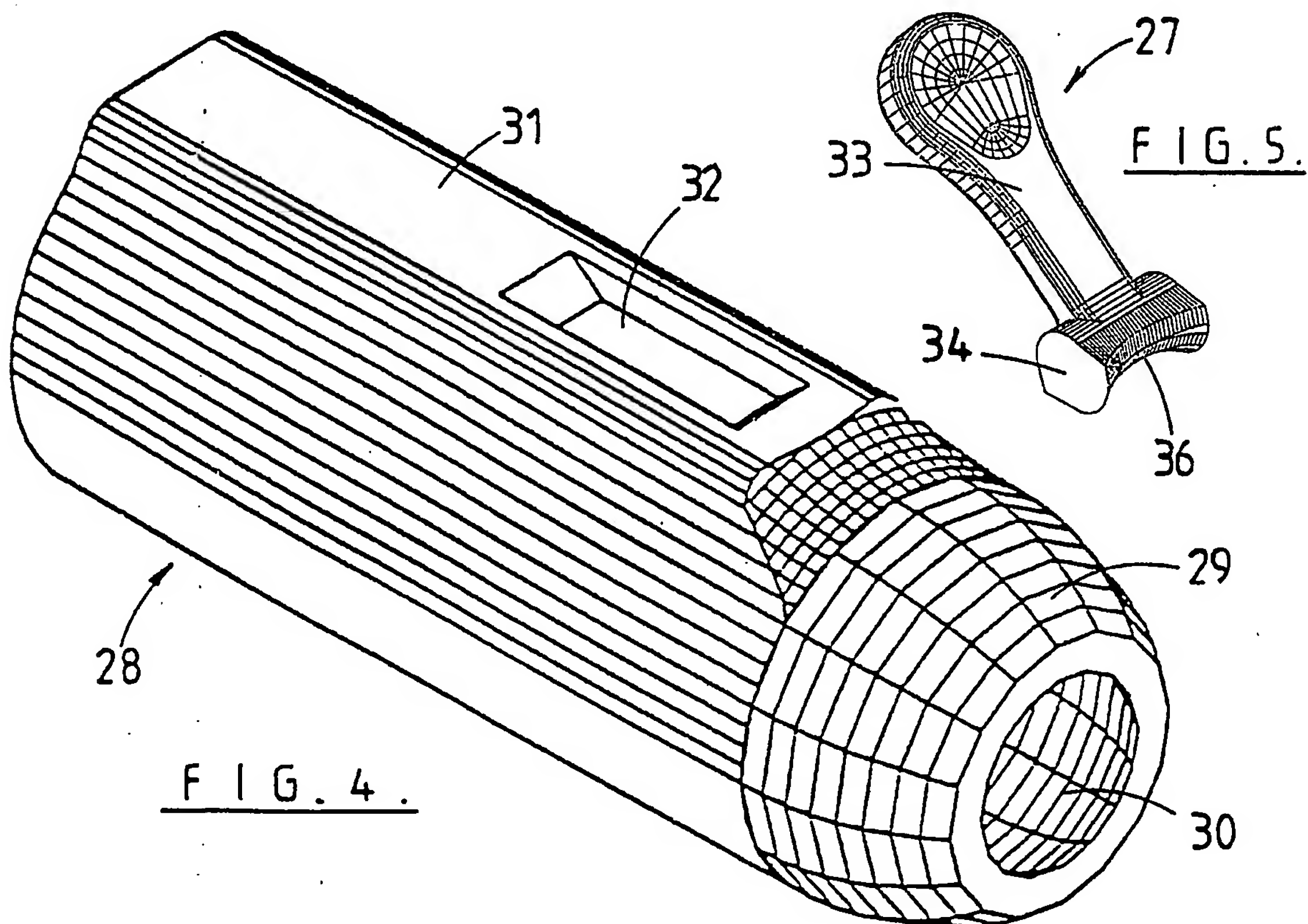
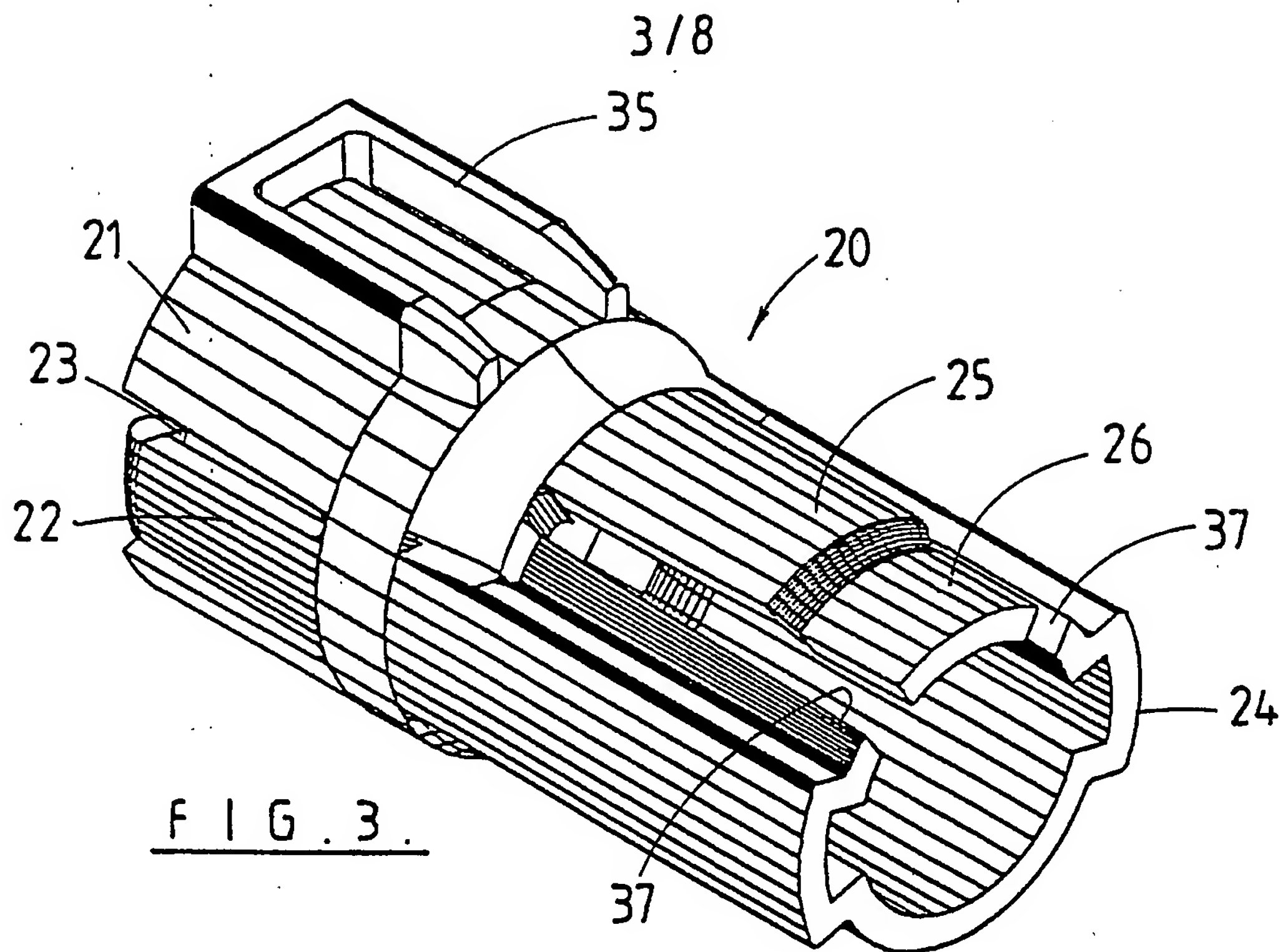
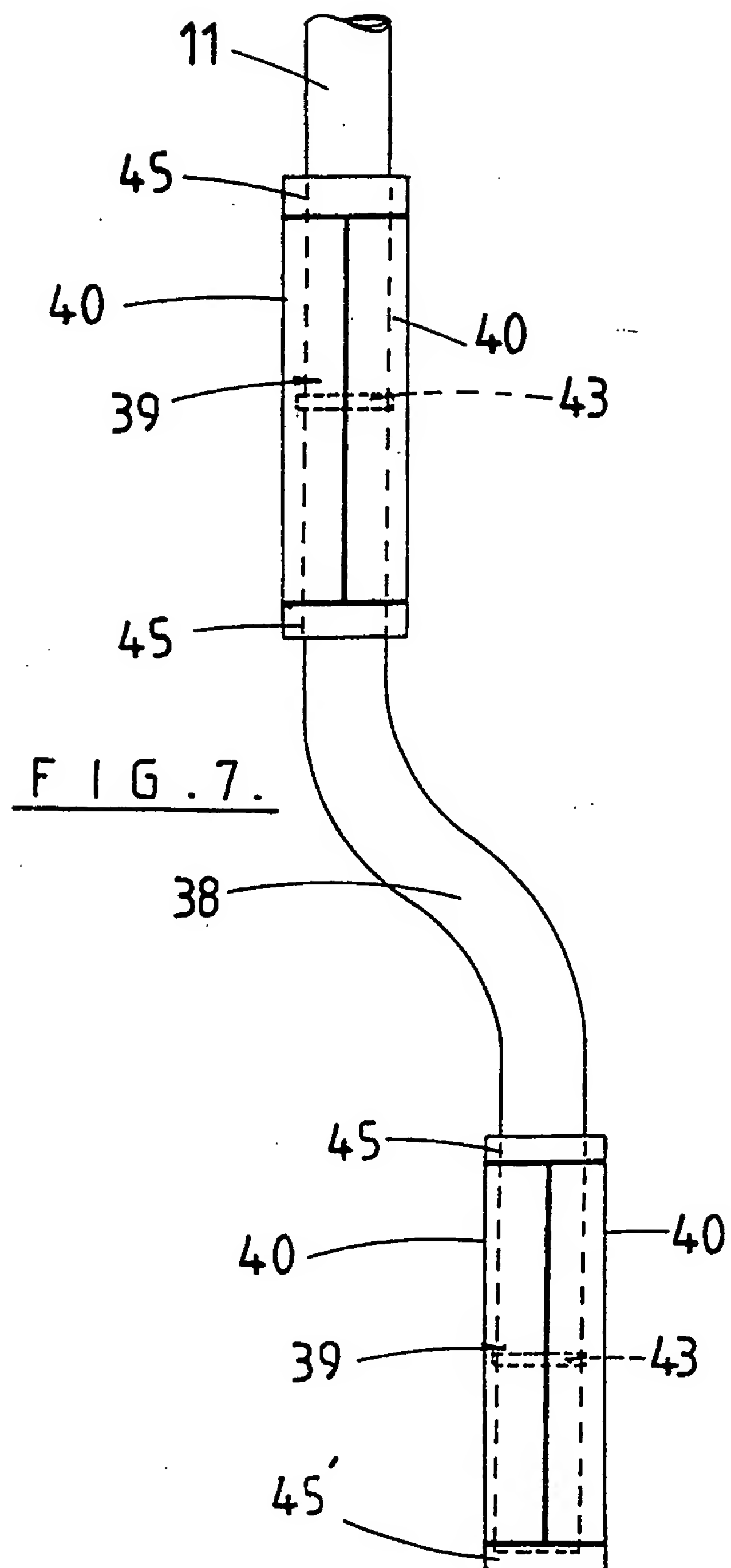


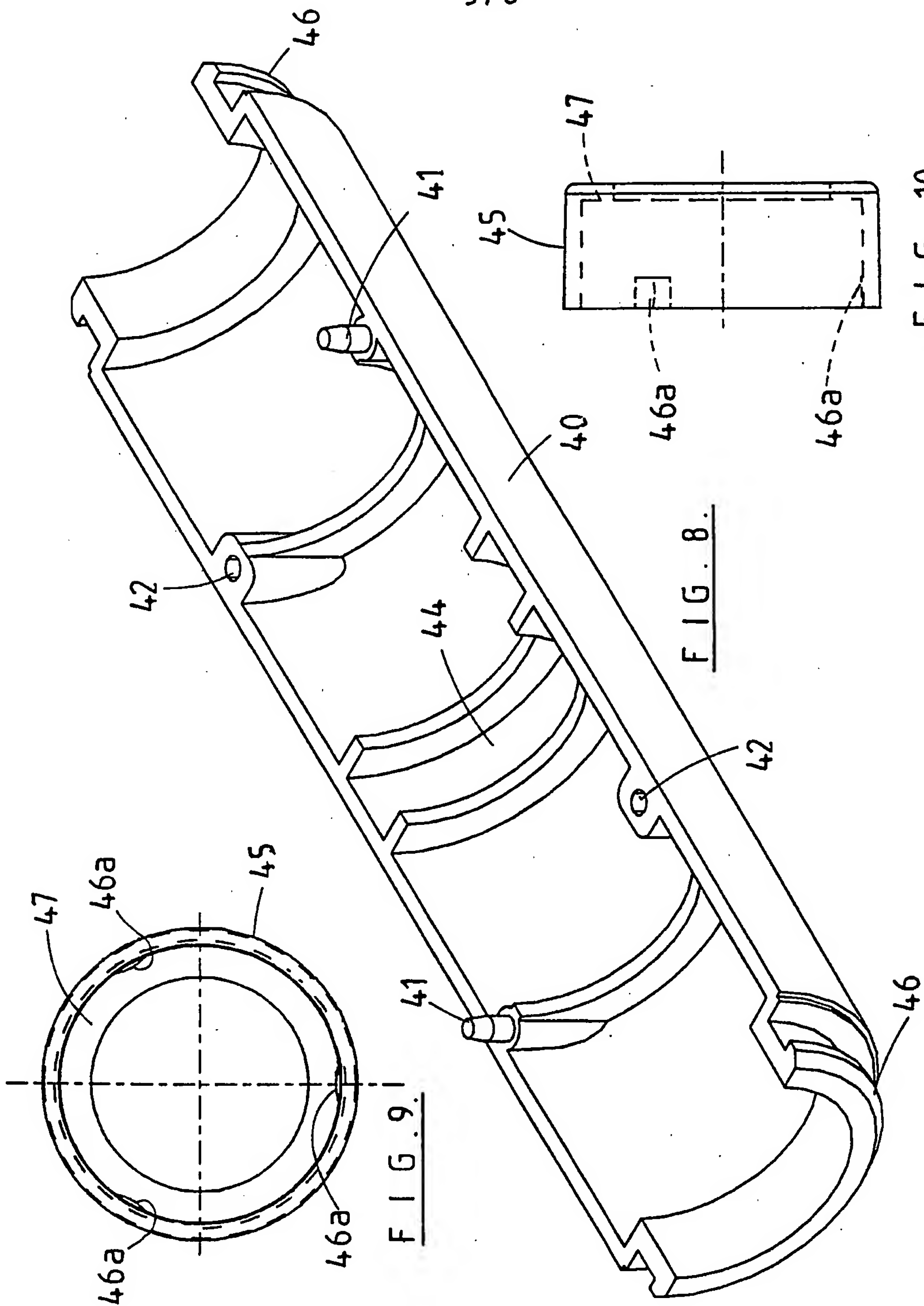
FIG. 6.



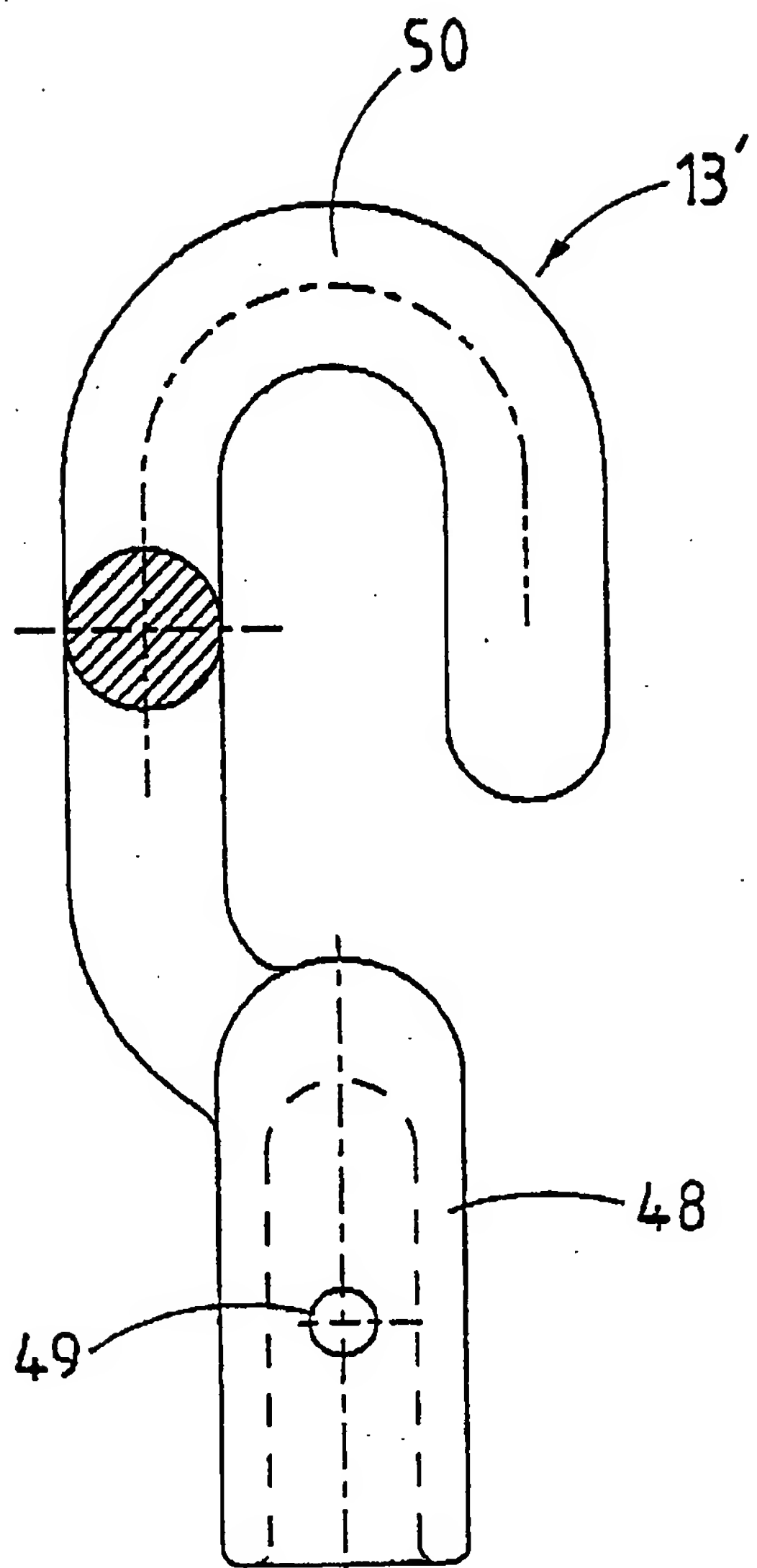
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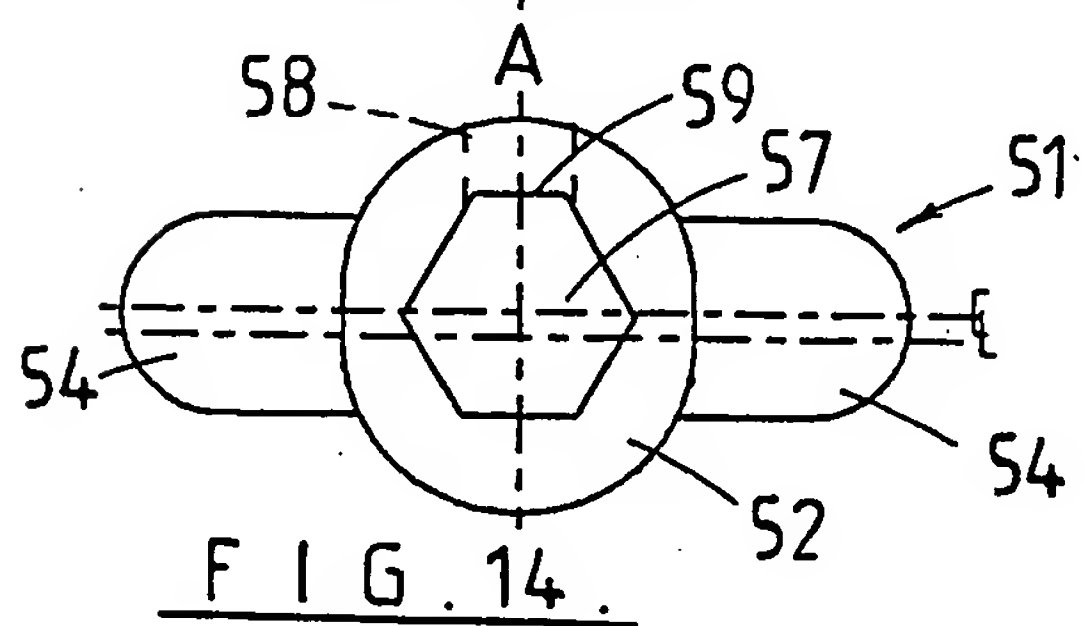
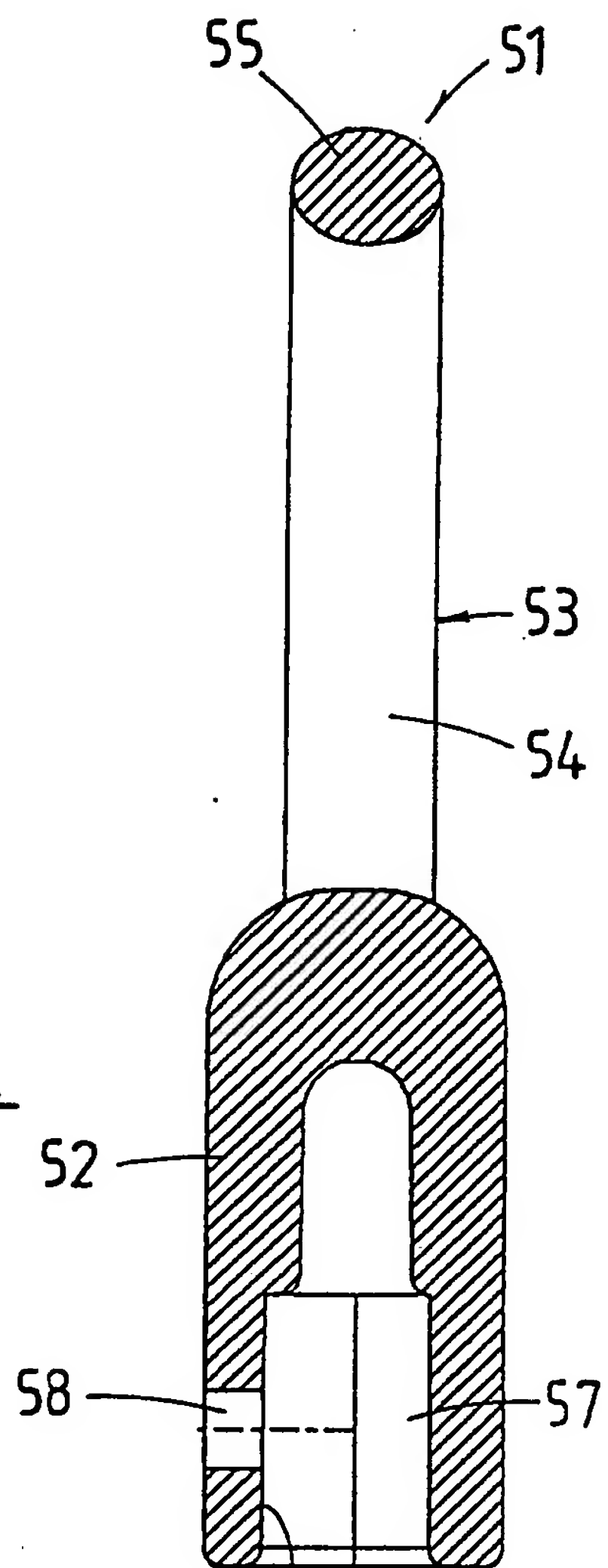
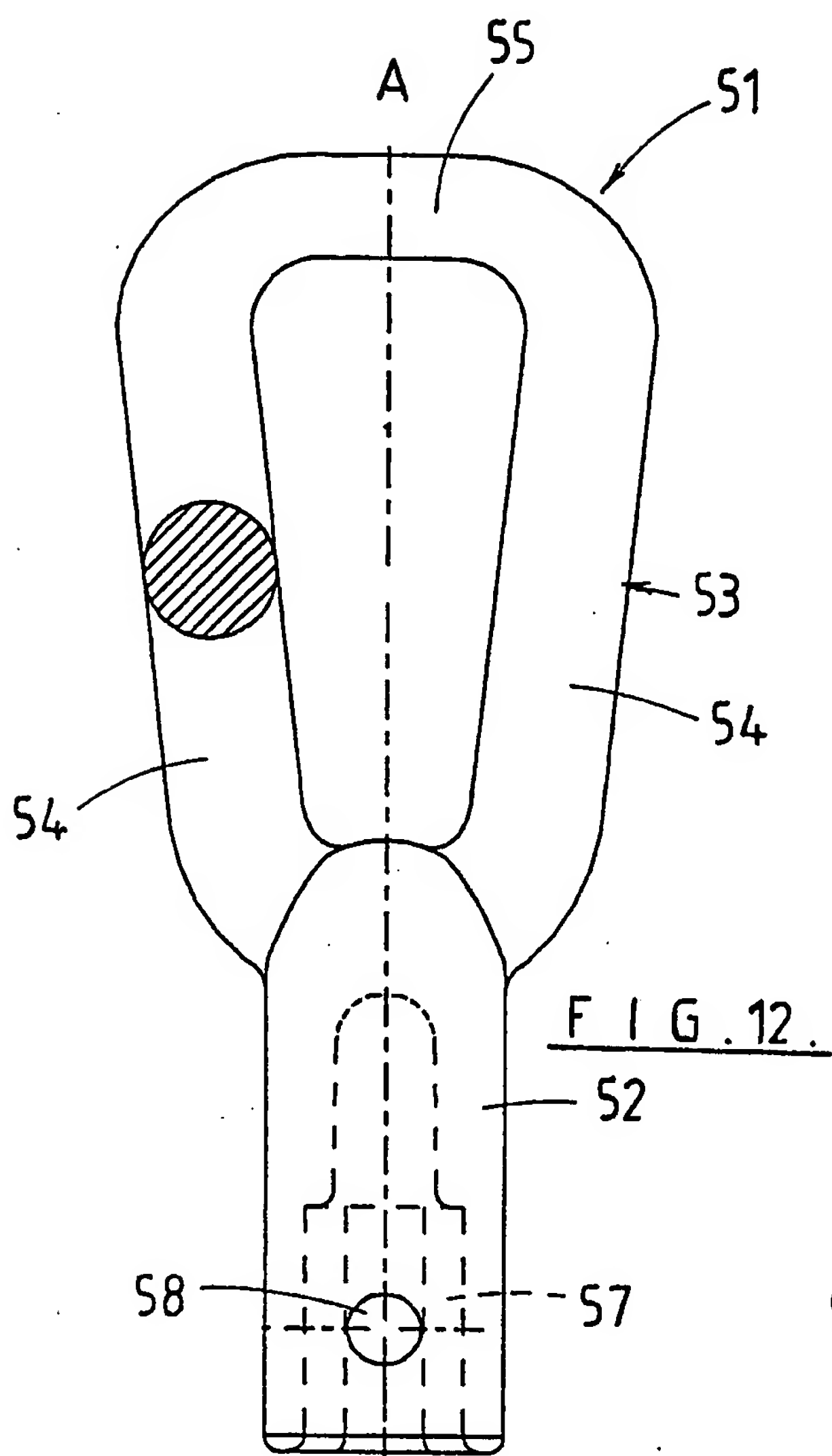
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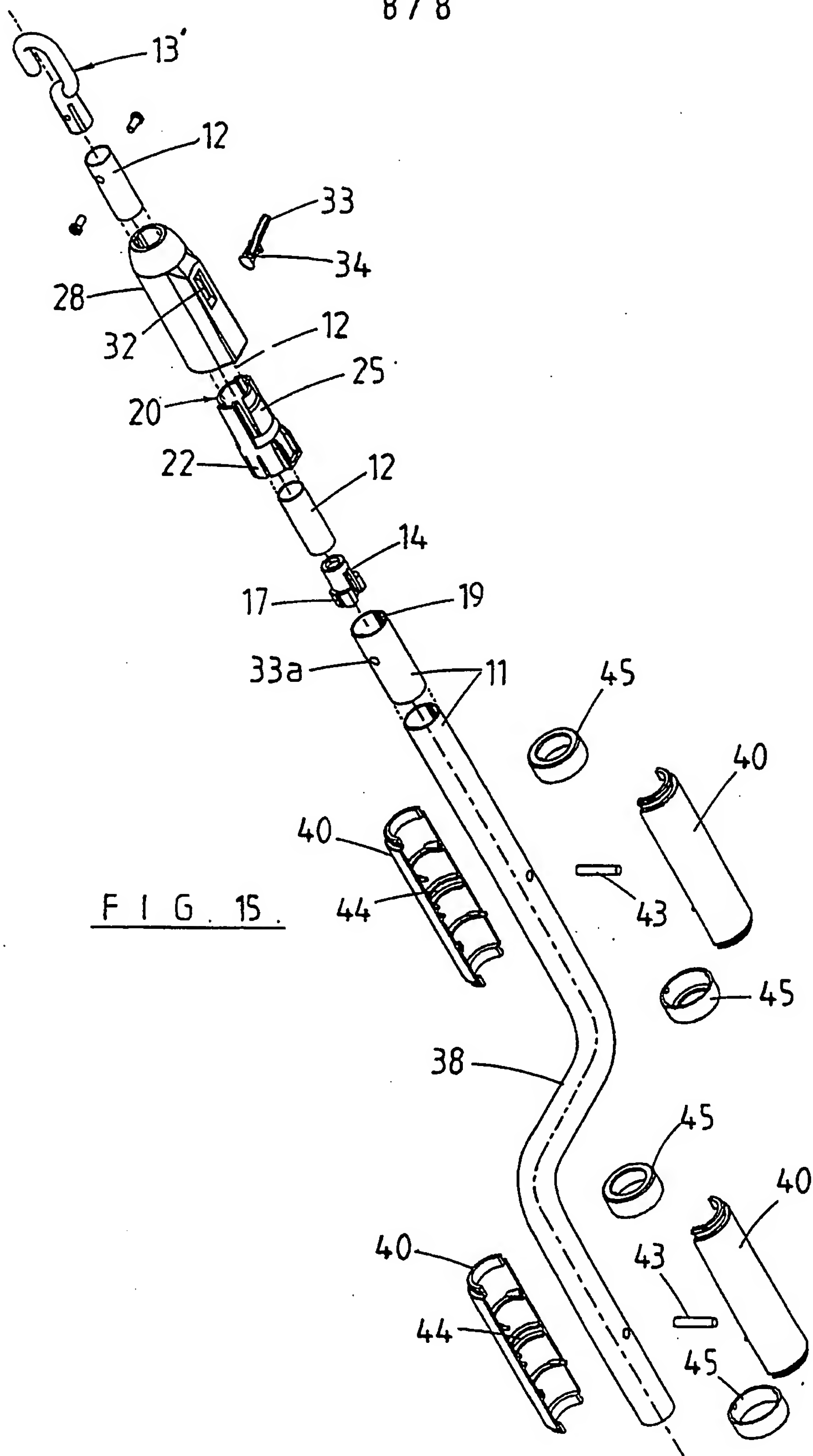
6 / 8

FIG. 11.

7 / 8



8 / 8



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International application No.

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. Cl. ⁶ F16B 7/14, 7/16 B25G 1/04 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC				
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A	AU 66408/90 A1 (MICHAELSEN) 30 May 1991			
A	US 4185936 A1 (KENLOCK CORP) 29 January 1980			
A	US 4174900 A1 (MITSUWA SHASHIN KOG) 20 November 1979			
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